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THE SWATOW TYPHOON DISASTER.

PROGRESS WITH "CLEARING UP"
RELIEF FUNDS GROWING.

The Chinese are making good progress with clearing up the wreckage of the typhoon disaster at Swatow. Most of the bodies in the town itself have now been collected and coffins or boxes provided for them. Damaged goods which there is some hope of saving are spread out everywhere in the sun, to dry.

No European buildings with any pretensions to modernity have suffered to any extent through the storm. The Chinese seem to think that the foreigners are in league with the powers of evil and that their houses consequently escaped. They seem unwilling to recognise that there is any essential difference in construction between the native and foreign buildings, which renders the latter safer in a typhoon.

The statement in a *Reuter* message that a lighter, had gone through one of the A.P.C. tanks, is absolutely without foundation. A further survey of the town—made possible now there are no longer so many dead bodies unremoved—shows that some districts have suffered worse than others. Where the typhoon struck with full force, the conditions were least favourable to resistance, the place resembles nothing so much as a town in France after a fortnight's bombardment.

Measures for the relief of the surrounding districts are now being organised from Swatow and considerable quantities of rice are being distributed daily.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FUND.

The Chamber of Commerce Relief Fund yesterday amounted to \$51,435. The British American Tobacco Co. contributed \$2,000 and the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., \$1,000 each. The Hongkong Rope Co. gave \$750 and the China Light and Power Co. \$500; Messrs. Benjamin & Potts sent \$500 and other firms, including the principal firms of solicitors in the Colony sent contributions.

CHINESE RELIEF FUND: \$50,000.

On enquiry yesterday, a *Daily Press* representative was informed by Mr. T. N. Chau, of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that the fund raised in conjunction with the Tung Wah Hospital had reached \$50,000. This figure does not include receipts from the "drive," inaugurated yesterday morning.

THE OVERDUE B. I. STEAMER.

Late yesterday afternoon we were informed by the Agents for the British India Line in Hongkong that no word had been received of the s.s. *Gondia*, which is now six days overdue. When last heard of on the morning of the 2nd the *Gondia* was 100 miles south of Swatow on her way to Shanghai from Rangoon. It is feared that she has been disabled by the terrific typhoon which passed over Swatow on the night of the 2nd and 3rd August.

DIVORCE IN TOGOLAND.

In the first report on the British mandated sphere of Togoland, compiled by Mr. C. D. Trotter, District Commissioner of the Gold Coast, there are some interesting notes on native social conditions, in the former German colony. Polygamy, it appears, is universal, and a man keeps as many wives as he can afford. The average is about two. There are no specific grounds for divorce, the mere disinclination of one of the parties to continue the union being sufficient to warrant it being dissolved. Viewed from our standards, one would call the people unmoral rather than immoral. Unfaithfulness on the part of a wife is not considered particularly damaging to her character, unless it is repeated a number of times. It is atoned for by the payment of damages by the paramour, the lady's word as to identity of the individual and the truth of the accusation being proof of the offence. There is a fixed scale for the different classes, namely: 25 in the case of a head chief, 50s. for a sub-chief, 30s. for the more educated and influential classes, and 4s. 6d. for the proletariat. This applies whether the individual of the class mentioned is the offender or the injured against.

THE SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, in their latest report, dated July 31st, says:—The demand from all countries is very poor and the price of paddy has a slight downward tendency.

The work for the new crop continues normally. In some provinces the farmers have started transplanting. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to July 17th, 1922, is 625,588 tons against 798,204 in 1921.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 2 at 11s. 6d. Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.02 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for August/September shipment.

INDIAN SEAMEN. GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

The following statement concerning the proposals of the committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the methods of recruitment of Indian seamen has been officially issued:—

At the present time, the system under which Indian seamen are recruited for employment upon vessels exposes them to great hardship. Their interests are not properly safeguarded, and they are subject to many extortions.

HOW SEAMEN ARE RECRUITED.

The International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in June, 1920, framed a draft convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen. The Indian Legislature recommended in 1921 that an examination should be undertaken of the methods of recruitment of seamen at the different ports in India in order that it might be definitely ascertained whether abuses exist. An enquiry has been accordingly held by a committee into the conditions under which seamen are recruited at Bombay and Calcutta. It was found that shipping companies generally engaged seamen through licensed brokers, or private brokers (in Calcutta sometimes known as Ghat Serangs). These brokers are paid a commission calculated on the advances which they make to the seamen on behalf of the companies. The first step in the selection of the crew is the nomination of the serangs or butlers. The crew is selected later and the serangs and the butlers have naturally a considerable share in its selection. When the crew has been finally approved by the officer concerned, it is signed on the articles in the presence of the shipping master or one of his assistants. The brokers then give the men an advance of their pay. Immediately before the ship sails, a medical examination is held, and either as a result of this examination or from other causes, vacancies may arise, at the last minute, in the crew. The shipping companies depend upon the brokers for the supply of men to fill these vacancies. Thus the main functions which the broker and the Ghat Serangs are intended to fulfil include the supply of crews on demand, the payment of advances to seamen who are engaged, and the replacement of deserters or of men rejected on medical grounds.

CHANGES PROPOSED.

The committee found that this system had led to grave abuses which no mere amendment of detail would satisfactorily remove. They have recommended that an Employment Bureau must be set up to act as intermediaries between the shipping companies and the seamen. In each centre, a bureau controlled by a single officer able to work sympathetically with shipowners' ships' officers and men will be constituted. The bureau will maintain a general register of seamen of each grade, separate registers being maintained for each company that so desired. Precautions will be taken that freedom of choice of ships should be assured to seamen and freedom of choice of crew assured to shipowners.

SELECTIONS OF SERANGS.

The committee proposes that the selection of all seamen including serangs should be restricted to two classes of employers, the owners or agents, that is the Superintendent and the Masters of the Ships. The Chief Officer, Chief Engineer and Chief Purser should have the power to select serangs or butlers subject to the approval of the Master. It is hoped to encourage lines to give men, as far as possible, continuity of employment and to ensure that each man on the list will have his claims regularly considered.

SELECTING CREWS IN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

In Calcutta, where the crews are not as a rule, split up into self-contained groups, closely attached to particular serangs, the committee proposes to take the crew by roster, allowing the serangs to make reasonable objections to any particular men so taken. In Bombay where crews are more closely attached to particular serangs and frequently form almost a family on board ship, the committee consider that it would be a mistake to interfere with the power of nomination which the serangs possess. But they think that the system proposed for Calcutta might be applied with advantage to the Punjab and Pathan firemen who stand in need of more protection than the other Bombay seamen.

ADVANCES TO SEAMEN.

The committee recommend that private agencies such as Seamen's Unions, Co-operative Societies and respectable private individuals should undertake the duty of making advances to seamen. Licences for this purpose would be granted by the Employment Bureau fixing a maximum rate of commission. The advances would be paid in the presence of an officer of the Bureau.

PENALTIES FOR EXTORTION.

It is also recommended that bribery, whether direct or indirect to obtain employment for seamen should be regarded as a serious offence punishable with a considerable term of imprisonment. Heavy penalties should also be prescribed for unauthorised persons who endeavour to supply seamen through any agency other than the Employment Bureau.

EGYPTIAN COTTON FREIGHTS.

Regarding the dispute as to the reduction of cotton freights, it was announced on July 5th that an agreement had been arranged between the inter-steamship lines and the shippers in relation to the transport of cotton to the United Kingdom and America, the rates decided on 25s. and 30s. per ton respectively.

SEA LEGENDS. STORIES OF ILL-STARRED VESSELS.

Will the innumerable tragedies of the war at sea give rise to a new era of maritime legend lore? Or has the deep-rooted belief among seafaring folk in things undreamt of in the landman's philosophy finally passed away with the passing of the sailing vessel and of the old-style shell-back who manned her? The query is one which follows naturally enough on the reading of an interesting collection of legends of the sea, brought together under the general title of "Wandererships" by Ensign Bassett, of the United States Naval Services. The "Wandererships" are considered under five categories—"Giant Ships," "Punishment Ships," "Phantom Ships," "Devil Ships" and "Stone Ships"—and in each case the author narrates a typical legend of the class in literary form, appending copious notes on parallels in folklore, references in literature, and root origins of the tradition in question. The work is excellent and exhaustive so far as it goes, but it touches only the fringe of a vast subject which has been rather singularly neglected by the folklorist. Indeed, with the coming of the new era at sea it is probable that a great mass of sea tradition has been lost beyond recall.

"U" BOAT LEGENDS.

Seafaring men have always been prone to a belief in the supernatural. Take, for example, the familiar tale of the Flying Dutchman which Ensign Bassett deals with under the head "Punishment Ships." Would not an earlier age have found in the doings of the "U" boats material for many a variant of the old legend? And even in the sceptical days it would seem that such traditions are, in fact, springing into being among the fisher folk, for we have it on good authority that the belief in the "Lusitania ladies" and other phantoms of victims of piracy, through whose agency the submarines were led to their doom, has attained the position of a recognised North Sea legend. And would not the old-style sailorman, who held firmly to the belief that the birds of the sea were inhabited by the souls of dead seamen, have seen a grim significance in the fact that the men of von Spee's squadron after the battle of the Falklands were repeatedly attacked while in the water by numbers of albatrosses—the albatross, as everybody knows, being especially respected by sailors. Nor is it in connection with war alone that tradition dies hard at sea.

THE TITANIC'S FATE.

It is widely believed in Roman-Catholic Belfast that the Titanic's doom was sealed because she left the slips with the words "To hell with the Pope" chalked on every plate by zealous Orange shipwrights. And a strange coincidence, to go a little farther back, was the finding of a skeleton between the keel of the *Graeco-Easter* and her inner skin when the time came for the breaking up of that unlucky experiment in shipbuilding—a fact which, in the eyes of a real old sailorman would be considered ample explanation of all her misfortunes.

PAYING FOR THE NAVY. AUSTRALIA PLANS TO HELP BRITISH TAXPAYER.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, has announced tentative arrangements for an Imperial Conference to be held about the middle of next year to consider the effect of the Washington Treaty and the Dominions' contribution to Empire defence, especially with regard to the Navy.

Mr. Hughes added that there was no reason for the existing disparity between the contributions of Britain and the Overseas Dominions. "I agree it does not appear equitable," he said, "but Australia's contribution per head equals, and perhaps exceeds that of the other Dominions combined. If the quota of each of the other Dominions was raised to the Australian level the British taxpayer would be considerably relieved."

All the Dominions at the last Imperial Conference recognised the soundness of the principle of Empire contribution to naval defence, but the matter was postponed pending the decision of the Washington Conference.

BRITISH TYPEWRITER FAILURE.

The sale is announced of the premises of the Conqueror Typewriter Company, of which Viscount Lascelles is principal shareholder. The company, whose premises were considered the last word for the purpose of mass production, was started in 1919 with a nominal capital of £200,000, to produce an all-British typewriter able to compete with the best American machines, but owing to the industrial slump and other causes not a single machine has been produced.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE AT THE CORONET.

All the charm of her fascinating personality is revealed by Constance Talmadge in "Two Weeks," the bright comedy which is being screened at the Coronet just now. She has the part of a pretty chorus girl who, like a much needed ray of sunshine, finds her way into the home of a trio of crusty bachelors. So successfully does she brighten up their existence that one of them loses his heart to her and is promptly accepted. But before that happens there come about a variety of deliciously amusing complications which furnish Miss Talmadge with many opportunities to display those qualities of sprightliness and vivacity for which she is so justly famed.

DE VALERA & SUN YAT SEN A PARALLEL.

A Chinese writing to the Singapore papers says:—

Of the mass of items of current events which have been published in the press lately one fact looms large before my eyes as a most striking and extraordinary episode of the Drama of the World which is being staged to-day. There are so many things to occupy one's attention these days that none of the news readers seem to have noticed this curious fact. I allude to the "misfortune" which has befallen Mr. De Valera of the West, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen of the East—the two redoubtable republican advocates whose views seem to extreme in the eyes of the majority of their countrymen. Consider these facts and see if you do not wonder that there seems to be a hidden link which binds these two personalities.

De Valera and party together with Michael Collins were only a year and a half ago associates fighting for a cause. Sun Yat Sen and party and Chen Chiung-meng were also big and little brothers fighting for a cause (Constitutionalism) as almost the identical period. (Excuse me, dear readers, if the time alluded to in this letter be not quite accurate as I am writing from memory, having no records by me to refer to). De Valera and party in the West and Sun Yat Sen and party in the East were both very successful in their "fights" and both got quite a good deal of influence in their respective countries, especially enough all in the southern sections. They became so powerful that both the British Government and the Central Government of China in Peking had to recognise and respect them. Mr. De Valera and Co. in the West, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Co. in the East. (Don't get mixed up, dear readers, these two "Companies" are really separate entities. They cannot get amalgamated too! for one is in the West and the other in the East, otherwise they might have done so in the long, long ago, with what results I do not know).

The British Government entered into negotiations with De Valera and party and finally had an agreement signed with the latter's representatives, one of whom was Michael Collins. The agreement was hurriedly carried to Ireland and submitted to De Valera and party for scrutiny and approval. Mr. De Valera and a portion of his party found defects in the agreement and rejected it, while a portion favoured it. A split in De Valera and party then took place and Michael Collins declared himself independent of his chief. Mr. De Valera, and became the leader of the Opposition, the Free Staters. Mediation was tried to prevent an open breach and widespread hostility between the two Parties—the Free Staters and the Republicans. The Gulf of party differences was too big to be bridged, and mediation failed. The split soon developed into an open fight for power involving widespread destruction of property and loss of life.

In the East the present struggle between Sun Yat Sen and Chen Chiung-meng began under almost the same circumstances. The Canton Government under Dr. Sun Yat Sen became for a time very powerful and gained widespread support from many quarters of the country. The Peking Government tried several times to get reconciled with it, without success. Sun Yat Sen planned the unification of the country by conducting an expedition against the North and actually started it, and would perhaps have succeeded in gaining fresh control of one or two Provinces. Northern Provinces by this time had not unexpected things happened. Chen Chiung-meng, supposed to be Sun's right hand man, and who is disposed towards Wu Pei-fu, seeing that Chang Tso-liang was routed in the North by Wu Pei-fu, decided on a plan of his own and refused to lead Sun's expedition to the North, with the result that he was dismissed from the Civil Governorship of Kwangtung Province. He then became, as Collins did of De Valera, independent of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Attempts were made to settle Sun's and Chen's differences without result, and as reported recently in the papers, Chen carried out a *coup d'état* a short while ago, dismissing Sun's troops, and made himself head of a new Party favouring reconciliation with Wu Pei-fu, the present guardian of the Peking Government in the same way as Collins' party favoured coming to terms with the British Government. Sun thus having been taken unawares was temporarily dislodged from his own province but Sun like De Valera will never submit tamely to this "trick" played upon him by his "subordinate" and is now working with might and main to retake his lost territory and, for all we know, may succeed, in gaining his objective. In the West De Valera also is conducting a fight himself against Collins' Party with die or win determination. Do not these similarities of circumstances, which gave rise to the present life and death political party struggles in the West and in the East strike you as most extraordinary!

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are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment on part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lenses, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are made and sold by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Prescriptions Specialists, located at 100, Queen's Road Central. AD-72.

THE "WEIGHT" OF
AUTHORITY.PRECEDENTS BY THE HUNDRED-
WEIGHT

QUOTED IN SUPREME COURT ACTION.

Rarely have so many law-books been brought into Court as in the action in Original Jurisdiction, concluded yesterday, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), in which Messrs. Hughes & Hough were sued in connection with the sale by auction of a War Department steam-tug, the *Heracles*. Through an error, the tug was knocked down at a price lower than the reserve and the principal object of the action was to establish whether or no the auctioneers were liable to make good the difference.

The whole surface of the large table which counsel and newspaper representatives divide between them in the smaller Court was covered with law-books; in fact, any inadequacies in the report of the proceedings might be put down to the fact that there positively was not room to take a note. However, the real reason why no extensive report is compiled is that the case was much too full of legal technicalities to interest the layman.

The "weight" of the argument—judged merely by the tonnage of precedents on view in the shape of books on the table—appeared to be with the plaintiffs, but this may have been due solely to the fact that two learned counsel were engaged on that side, as against one on the other—and each contributed the contents of his library. A rough count revealed that there were over a hundred "ponderous tomes" on the table, and the Judge was buttressed on either side by thirty or forty more. Every few minutes the Clerk of the Court or an interpreter was despatched to the Supreme Court Library to get further contributions to the pile.

It was disconcerting, though, to find that counsel on opposing sides could rarely agree as to the meaning intended by the Judges and learned authors of text-books whose dicta they quoted so freely. "Obviously, what the learned author had in his mind was so-and-so," Mr. Jenkin would say. "With all deference to my learned friend," Mr. Potter or Mr. Alabaster would respond, with the utmost suavity, "I think the learned author means just the contrary."

"None of these passages are very clear, when you come to read them carefully, are they?" remarked the Judge on one occasion, and the cynical commentator might hint that without the advantages accruing from obscurely lawyers might find half their occupation gone.

"This has been good law for the last fifty years," said Mr. Potter, hammering—no, not hammering—insinuating his points home with steady and almost breathless persistence. And Mr. Potter's hand would hover over the sea of books before him and dart unerringly on the one he wanted—the action reminding one of nothing so much as harpooning a fish. Every book had its "marker" so that from amongst its thousand pages the one gem of legal lore that fitted this case could be instantly extracted.

Some of the precedents quoted, as a matter of fact, went back for more than fifty years. There was one established in the year of the Indian Mutiny; another went back seven years before Victoria became queen. One would much rather tell the story of some of these old cases than the rather dull ones before the Court at the moment. A surreptitious peep at some of the dusty tomes—not so very dusty either, considering the climate—revealed many a quaint human story; but they make unsatisfactory reading for just when one is interested in the drama unfolded, the book switches off into the tedious remarks of some dead-and-gone judge on the purely legal aspect of the people's action. "Someone was guilty of a tort," or "a breach of warranty of authority," or "a breach of promise of marriage," but one is not very interested in all that and would like to know instead whether the parties made it up and got married after all. And if they did, whether the people one knows of the same name are their children or grand children.

One of the cases quoted which seemed more interesting than the one before the Court concerned a London lawyer who incurred costs on behalf of a client who became a lunatic soon after he essayed his voyage over the difficult seas of litigation. "Held," that the lawyer must pay, although it was admitted that he did not know his client had gone mad. So, if one's lawyer demands a medical certificate of sanity as a condition precedent to writing a solicitor's letter, clients must not take offence.

However, the case finished at four o'clock and further dipping into these records of the past was at an end. Coolies spent the next hour in conveying the books back to the shelves from whence they came. Judgment will be given when the Judge has had time to consider the wealth of broadening precedent recommended for his consideration.

Counsel for the plaintiffs were: Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master); and for the defendant, Mr. T. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

FORGED BANK NOTE CASE
DRAGON CO'S EMPLOYE AGAIN
BEFORE THE COURT.

The case in which Wong Hoi Choy, alias Wong Fok Loi, a clerk in the employ of the Dragon Motor Co., is charged with attempting to pass a forged bank note came up for further hearing at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Two further charges were preferred against the defendant, viz., (1) being in possession of the forged bank note; and (2) obtaining by false pretences a pair of jade cuff links from the Lok Hing Firm. On the previous hearing Inspector Appleton, in charge of the case for the police, told the Magistrate (Mr. Hamilton) that it was not intended to proceed with the third charge. Evidence was then tendered by Mr. Lauriston, Managing Director of the Dragon Motor Co. and his Secretary (Mr. Ramsey) to the effect that whilst Mr. Ramsey was searching for some missing receipts in the drawer of defendant's desk he found there a forged \$100 note, and a pawn ticket. The note was taken charge of by Mr. Lauriston without warning the defendant that it had been taken. Likewise the pawn ticket was taken away and torn up by Mr. Ramsey. Commenting on these actions the Magistrate then said it was a very high-handed action and if the present charges failed they were liable to be charged with larceny.

Yesterday evidence was given by Inspector Appleton and by a number of other witnesses for the prosecution, including the master of Kai Sun pawnshop, 185, Queen's Road Central, who identified the defendant as the man who pawned a pair of cuff links at his shop. Asked by Mr. Leo d'Almada, this witness said defendant would have no difficulty in getting the links returned on payment and presentation of the torn pawn ticket.

Evidence of the attempted passing of the bank note was given by the accountant and the master of the Tung Yuen Restaurant, Yau-mat. The accountant said on the night of June 22nd, at 2 a.m., the defendant and a friend were at the restaurant. The defendant's friend presented a \$100 note in payment for their account. The witness was doubtful as to the genuineness of the note and after consulting his master refused to accept it. The defendant picked up the bill and placed it in his pocket. The account was paid by other money. Witness could not remember whether the defendant was surprised on being informed that the note was a doubtful one. The defendant was a regular customer at the restaurant.

Later in the case a girl from a brothel in Temple Street told the Court how the defendant came to her house at about 2.30 a.m. one night—she could not remember the date—and asked her to change the note. The girl examined the note and thought it was a genuine \$100 one. She, however, had not the money to change it.

In summing up for the defence Mr. Leo d'Almada asked his Worship to forgive him making a few special introductory remarks. "You are not sitting there," said Mr. d'Almada, "as a Court of Honour to vindicate the dignity of the police, or of the Legislature. You are not a branch of the Legislature. You are a Court constituted and strictly bound by the rules of law as sacred as that of an oath. Being bound by the rules of law you are also bound by the rules of evidence and so far as the first charge is concerned there is not a tittle of evidence to the attempted utterance by the defendant. A *prima facie* case had not been made out. I, therefore, ask for the defendant's immediate discharge."

Dealing with the second charge—that of possession of the forged note, Mr. d'Almada said that he was prepared to put his client in the box to satisfy the Court that he had come by the note lawfully and if the Magistrate was satisfied he would also ask for his immediate discharge. The Magistrate pointed out that the defendant was charged with attempting to pass the note together with another charge, namely, that he obtained the first charge by false pretences to adjourn the case at that stage to consider the points raised by Mr. d'Almada.

The case was then put back to Wednesday next next at 2.15 p.m. for further hearing.

DOWN ON HIS LUCK.
AMERICAN SEAMAN SENT TO
HOUSE OF DETENTION.

John Wilson, an American seaman, was charged before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy yesterday, with having been found in Kowloon, the same morning, without any visible means of support.

Wilson admitted the charge.

The Magistrate: How did you manage to get here?

Defendant: I stowed away on the *President Wilson* from Manila.

Were you employed on her?—No, I stowed away. There is no work in Manila, so I came here to try and get work. I went to Canton; there was no work there and I tried to get a job in Hongkong. There does not seem to be any work about.

Where do you want to go?—Back home to the States if I can.

The Magistrate: Well, I will have to commit you to the House of Detention and see what arrangements the authorities can make for you.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S
DEPARTURE.

THANKS TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

We learn that Dr. Sun Yat Sen sent a wireless message from the *Empress of Russia* to the British Consul-General at Canton thanking him for his assistance in helping him to get away from Canton. This is worth mentioning if only for the reason that a stupid rumour has gained currency in certain Chinese quarters that Dr. Sun Yat Sen was kidnapped by the British authorities.

We learn that when it became known at Canton that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had decided to leave, a Japanese offer was made to take him to Hongkong, but Dr. Sun accepted the British offer. We learn further that his departure was arranged very rapidly as in the present state of his mind, vacillation was to be expected and possibly a recurrence of his old obstinacy.

SATISFACTION IN CANTON.

We learn from a correspondent in Canton that the city learnt of Dr. Sun's departure shortly after the *Moorehen* sailed and many of the civil population were jubilant. The military authorities seemed very eager for the news to be known and several headquarters posted news mostly to the effect "Sun has left Canton bound for Shanghai." Motor-cars with banners and fire-crackers paraded the Bund and Malacca and many shops also had fireworks displays. The business firms in the Western Suburb showed no hesitation in reopening their premises to business and workmen are busy in the Southern and Eastern Suburbs clearing away barricades erected when the trouble commenced. The officials seemed to be busy as the *Yamen* had a constant stream of callers. Although the street-gates were still closed last night it is expected that Canton will return to a normal aspect in a few days.

Troops hitherto stationed on the North River have returned to Canton and were immediately despatched to various points on the West River and the Kwong-Sam Railway. Our correspondent states that the Yunnan troops under Cheung Hoi Yue and some Kwangtung troops previously in Ngai-Bong Ping's Corps have shown signs of activity along the West River from Wuchiu to Shiu-Hing and the troops sent up are ready to cope with any emergencies. Although the Northern Expedition has not been heavily defeated in any single action it has retired to the Kiangsi border and a few battalions have negotiated with Ip's commanders to transfer their allegiance.

Current opinion is that the main obstacle to peace has been removed by Sun leaving Canton. However, fighting in the Province will still take place as the isolated bodies of pro-Sun troops and "People's Army" have still to be rounded up. However, there is little probability of fighting in Canton.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY
COINCIDENCE"CHINESE ARMED LAUNCH IN
HONGKONG HARBOUR.

The dramatic flight of Dr. Sun Yat Sen from Canton to Hongkong on Wednesday night on board the H.M.S. *Moorehen* was accompanied by an extraordinary coincidence. Some hours prior to the arrival of the *Moorehen* in Hongkong a Chinese armed launch manned by Cantonese naval men was discovered by a Water Police patrol lying in Wan-chai Bay. The launch was escorted to the Kowloon Police Pier and the Chinese skipper and his men taken to the Water Police Station for examination. They were, however, able to satisfy the authorities that their call in harbour was quite a genuine one and that it had nothing to do with the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The launch appears to have come not from Canton but from an entirely different quarter. On approaching Hongkong the launch ran out of engine oil and was compelled to put into Wan-chai Bay to replenish. Under police escort the launch was led out of British waters and released the time of the release synchronising with that of the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Hongkong.

Interviewed yesterday afternoon, the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) said that there was apparently no connection between the two incidents. "It was," he said, "a very rare thing for a Chinese armed launch to come into the harbour and that this one should have come into the harbour when the vessel on which Dr. Sun Yat Sen travelled was expected, was just an extraordinary coincidence." Regarding the rumour that two other Chinese armed launches were found in British waters the same night Mr. Wolfe said there was not the vestige of truth in the rumour. No such reports had been received by him.

LOCAL CHINESE PRESS
COMMENT.

THE NAVY AND DR. SUN.

According to the *Chinese Commercial News*, Wen Shu Tak, again circulated the Commanders of the *Wing Fung*, *Tai Yu* and *Tu Cheung*, a few days ago requesting them to return to the Squadron immediately. He emphasised that the cruisers are the property of the Republic and should not be used to serve personal ambitions; he also pointed out that the fighting on the North River was about to cease and no useful purpose would be served by persisting in the movement to re-instate Sun.

KWANGTUNG'S NEXT CIVIL
GOVERNOR.

The *Wah Tze Yat Po* states that Admiral Tong Ting Kwong, Minister for the Navy, will most probably take the vacant post of Civil Governor of Kwangtung. Tang Shao Yi has refused all overtures to go to Canton, and it is surmised that if he decides to re-enter the political arena, he will take up the Premiership at Peking. General Chen Chiang-Ming has instructed Li Bing Wing, the commander of the troops in Canton, to sound the various influential bodies as to whether they would accept Admiral Tong Ting Kwong's appointment. It has replied that the suggestion has been received with favour in all quarters, as Tong is deemed a trustworthy and conservative man. He is further qualified to fill the post as he was Civil Governor *pro tem* when the Kwangtung militarists left two years ago. Although Tong has not shown any inclination to accept the post, it is believed that he has the best chance, and his appointment will not occasion any surprise.

CHINA'S SUFFRAGETTE
MOVEMENT.

The *Wah Tze Yat Po* has a report of the first meeting of the "Women's Parliamentary Association" held at The Tenth High Grade School, Peking, this being the first meeting in China where both sexes intermingled on an equal footing. The Press Association and the various newspapers were invited to send representatives and over fifty pressmen accepted the ladies' hospitality. They were entertained by the reception committee on arrival and then ushered into the main hall.

About fifty members were present and Miss Chow Hung was elected to the Chair. Miss Wong Hau Ying addressed the meeting explaining the origin and history of the Association. It did not at present aim to secure for women the power of taking an active part in the framing of laws, i.e., to sit in Parliament; the object of the Association was to secure an alteration in the Constitution to include women in the Franchise. She pointed out that the word "Parliamentary" as used in the name of the Association may be misleading. The speaker went on to ask the Pressmen to give the movement the publicity it deserved and to correct the leaders of the movement when they fall into error. Press representatives expressed sympathy with the movement and promised support. Miss Man-Fook stated that the real object of the Association was to secure for women an equal footing with men; they wanted a voice in the Government, but they were not obsessed with an immediate desire to be officials. Before petitioning the Government they would start a campaign to strengthen the Association by opening branches throughout the country. She, herself, was about to inaugurate a branch in Tientsin and exhorted the members to be steadfast and "follow the straight defined road." She concluded by appealing to the Press to explain away all misunderstanding as to the objects the Association had in view.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN CHINA.

The *Chinese Commercial News* has an article on the non-co-operation of Capital and Labour in China. It says that the wealthiest nations of the world owe their positions to Capital and Labour having worked hand in hand and contrasts this with the conditions prevailing in China. The mercantile and working classes are fully cognisant of the difficulties caused by the continual warfare between the political rivals, yet they strike their own bodies severely by taking no steps to solve the disputes which "come as the rising tide." "The manufacturers, sellers and transporters" are all handicapped by political disturbances, but as yet none of them realise that it is imperative, not only for them to progress, but also to make up for lost time. This can only be accomplished by both Capital and Labour coming to an early understanding and realising that one is essential to the other.

ESTABLISHED
1850.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN
MEN'S WEAR.Go to business keen and cool in
Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.These zephyr weight Coat Cut
Undervests and Knee Length
Drawers fit easily and perfectly.
Every stitch is stout
enough to withstand any
reasonable strain. Truly,
the best value in underwear.STOCKED IN ALL SIZES TO FIT THE
SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST MAN.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL UNDERWEAR
MADE.

1.75 VEST OR DRAWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN
AT
CAFÉ WISEMAN.SUNDAES, PUNCHES,
ICE CREAM SODAS,
ALL FLAVOURS
BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY.
LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR

AUGUST.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST
RECEIVED
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OFFLOWERS
FOR
EVENING WEAR
AND
MILLINERY.
Also the LATEST
NOVELTIES
in
DRESS GIRDLES.

Prestige

Prestige cannot be created
in a day. It is the result of
years of effort to serve, to
be fair, to be prompt,
courteous and reliable,
and to set a standard of
excellence in all business
dealings.It is only by sparing no
pain or effort to give our
customers the highest
possible measure of satisfaction that we hold the
position we do today.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WAH HING & CO.
(No. 76, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL)
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. NAVAL YARD,
Hongkong. Importers & Exporters:
Coal Merchants; General Contractors and
Vision Merchants; Shipping Agents, Storekeepers,
etc., etc.
We have this day appointed Mr. J. B.
HUGHES as Sole Manager of the above
Company.
WAH HING & CO.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1350]

NOTICE.

We beg to inform the public that Mr.
TONG MAN KEE has no longer
any connection with our firm.
WAH HING & CO.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1351]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE

Re TENDERS FOR THE LIGHTING OF THE TOWNS
OF FORT BAYARD & TULEKAM.

We beg to inform the Public that the
ultimate date for the reception of the
Tenders for the Lighting of the Towns of Fort
Bayard and Tulekum which has been previously
fixed on the 1st of October next has been
postponed till the 20th of NOVEMBER, 1922.
P. KREMER.
Counsel for France.
[1348]

AGENTS WANTED.

OLD Established Hamburg Firm of General
Merchants. Shipping all classes of
Merchandise from the continent. DESIRE TO
COMMUNICATE WITH HOUSES IN
CHINA who would undertake to act for them
as Agents in the principal ports. Highest
reference given and required.
Reply to Box No. 12345.
[1346] c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.

MARRIED LOVE

Wise Parenthood,
Radiant Motherhood

BY

DR. MARIE STOPES.

ON SALE AT

BREWER & CO.

23, QUEEN'S ROAD, C.

TEL. 696. [1349]

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I, GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON,
of DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. General
Managers of DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LTD. of Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE
that in consequence of a wish to have the below
mentioned Steamer carry a similar name to
other Steamers of the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.
I have applied to the Board of Trade, under
Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,
in respect of the ship "TUNGUS" of Tons-
bury, Official No. 74812 of Gross tonnage
1825.30 Tons, Register tonnage 1052 Tons,
heretofore owned by WILLIAMS & KEMP, DAM-
PASK & CO. for permission to change her
name to "HAIFONG" and to have her
registered in the new name at the port of Hong-
kong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.
Any objections to the proposed change of
name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping
at Hongkong within Seven (7) days from the
appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong this 5th day of August,
1922.
GEORGE WINSTANLEY BARTON,
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
[1330]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

THE S/S

"BANKA"

will be despatched on or about 11th of August
1922, taking cargo for "HONGKONG."
For Freight and further particulars please
apply to
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.
[1343]

TO-NIGHT AT
THE CORONET

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

TWO WEEKS.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

AT 5.45 & 9.15.

JACKIE COOGAN.

PECK'S BAD BOY.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for
Subscription Grind for the Annual
Race Meeting 1922 will find lists posted at the
Hongkong Jockey Club Stables and
Race Course. [1341]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Members will be held at
the Jockey Club Rooms, Hongkong Club
Annex on TUESDAY, 15th AUGUST, at 3 P.M.
for the purpose of considering a Recon-
stitution of the Stewards for the improvement of the
arrangements at the Race Course for the
Futurist, and the provision of a Members'
Enclosure.

Plans of the proposed alterations can be seen
at the Office of the Clerk of the Course, c/o
Messrs. MOXON & TAYLOR, Victoria Building,
Queen's Road Central.
A good attendance of Members is particularly
requested. [1342]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

CORNEL of Bonham Road and Western St.
Schools. Examination for New Boys.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd at 9.30 A.M.
School begins September 11th. For Pros-
pects for Boarders and Day boys apply The
Wardens, ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG.
[1325]

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS WANTED

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEAN,
CON & HARTSON, of No. 1, Des
Voeux Road, General Solicitors, have for
investment the sum of \$200,000, and are prepared
to consider applications for the advancement of
the same on First Class Mortgages of House
Property. [1341]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per share for the six months
ending 30th June, 1922, will be PAYABLE on
TUESDAY, 22nd August, on which date
Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
Application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 15th
to Tuesday, August 22nd, both days inclusive,
during which period no transfer of Shares can
be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1922. [1344]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

Issue of 17th FEBRUARY, 1922, of 109,650
ADDITIONAL SHARES of the NOMINAL
VALUE of \$10, at a PREMIUM of \$5
EACH. (\$5 PER SHARE PAID UP).

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded, that a
SECOND INSTALLMENT on the above
of \$5 per share (\$5 plus \$2 premium per
share) is due on TUESDAY, the 15th
August, 1922. Remittances should be made to
the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong,
on or before that date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,
the 22nd to TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST
1922 (both days inclusive), during which period
no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. V. WARD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1922. [1302]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH.

WANTED.—To Purchase or Charter
STEAM LAUNCH or MOTOR
BOAT suitable for towing small cargo boat.
Draft with all stores on board not to exceed
four feet. Communicate with Messrs. JARDINE,
MATTHEWS & Co. Ltd., Hongkong. [221]

SPECIAL A. KODAK ANAGSTIGMAT
LENSE Luxe-Bag, Tripod, Daylight
Developing Tank, Chemicals, all Brandnew.
FOR SALE. For Highest Offer. Letters
T.U. c/o this paper. [219]

WANTED.—Office Assistant to take
charge of Correspondence and Book-
keeping in Export & Import business, Chinese
preferred. Apply own hand writing, stating
age, experience and salary required, to P.O. Box
No. 26. [220]

MODERN BUNGALOW, Fully Fur-
nished, at Cheung Chow, To be Let or
Sold as from September. Let—Write A.Z.
office of this paper.

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE
STAMPS of all kinds, Common or
Rare, any amount, up to ten or a hundred
thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying
list free. Address: Once Stamp Co., Box 723,
Manila, Philippine Islands. [206]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on
waterfront at Swatow with modern 2
storey brick and concrete building suitable for
office and godown.
Further details apply.
[135] **W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co**

INTIMATION

SEASONABLE SUMMER
BEVERAGES.

WATSON'S

DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are
features which give this
drink the popularity it
deserves.

"PYERIS."

SPARKLING MINERAL
TABLE WATER

Healthful and refreshing.
Blends excellently with
Whisky.

WATSON'S

STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of
partial fermentation which
gives it the distinctive
flavour which is so pleasing
to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic
stimulating and refreshing
qualities of Champagne; it
has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON &
CO. LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.
London Office: 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12th, 1922.

EXIT SUN YAT SEN.

Now that Dr. SUN YAT SEN has left
Canton we may begin to hope for more
settled conditions in the neighbouring
province. We learn that the improve-
ment in the situation at Canton has been
immediate. Sun's bombardment of the
city a couple of months ago created
consternation, and while he has been
living on the warships so close to the
city, the general public have manifestly
been living in daily dread of a
sudden renewal of hostilities. For weeks
on end numbers of shops remained
closed or partially closed, and only
now that Sun has gone are the
business houses opening fully, thus mani-
festing a confidence in public security
which has been lacking for many weeks.
The province would seem to be in a
dreadful state of anarchy and chaos.
Bandits infest all the trade routes
and the movement of cargoes has
been greatly restricted. Trade con-
sequently has been practically at a
standstill. To insure the safe transit of
valuable cargoes like raw silk for export
it has been necessary for a British gunboat
to escort them on the rivers. It is not
to be wondered at that the province is
in such a state when we recall what has
been going on there during the past few
years. The various military enterprises
for which the people have from time to
time been recruited, have inevitably done
much to create a spirit of discontent with
"the daily round, the common task" of the
labourer; whether in the workshop or the
field, and when their services were no
longer needed as soldiers great numbers

of them turned their attention to
banditry—a profession which can be only
too easily learnt in the Chinese army.
Dr. Sun, while relying mainly on the
hope that his Northern Expedition would
be able to re-establish his authority in
Canton, counted also on material assist-
ance from banditry as well as from the
Labour organisations. Dr. Sun, how-
ever, was outmanoeuvred by his military
adversaries every time and at length came
to recognise the hopelessness of his
position. He has left behind a legacy of
trouble in the province which it will now
be the business of General CHEN CHING-
MIAO to straighten out, with as much
speed as possible. Dr. Sun YAT SEN must
have spent a considerable sum of money
on the effort to re-instate himself in the
seat of authority at Canton. Some of
this money apparently came from the
Provincial Treasury, but a great deal has
been borrowed from his political support-
ers. It is said, for instance, that the
Seamen and other Labour organisations
subscribed seven lakhs of dollars towards
Sun's expenses, confidently expecting, no
doubt, to see the whole sum returned in
due time with a generous addition as
interest. Several thousands of dollars are
reported to have been sent to Pakhoi re-
cently to support the independence move-
ment there, and the campaign through
CHINGCHOW and overland to Shingchi and
Wuchow, with Canton as the objective.
This move should now be easily gipped
in the bud, though it has already
materialised to some extent. It is for
General CHEN to return now to Canton
and assert his authority in the province
in a way which will make for a speedy
restoration of public order and public
confidence in the Government. What Sun
YAT SEN may do we cannot predict. He
has gone from here to Shanghai where
there are some ninety or more M.P.'s who
are Nationalist and are refusing to
recognise LI YUAN-HSIANG as President.
Whether we shall see SUN leading, say in
province of Kiangsu, another such forlorn
hope as he has led in Kwangtung we
cannot tell. It is not unlikely. So great
is the value attached among his adherents
to that blessed word "Constitution" that
it may be doubted if his prestige will
suffer—at all events so far as his youthful
western-educated and Sinitic supporters
are concerned, who generally take the
view that he has "taoli" (reason) on his
side. Let us hope that his methods
will in future provide a better exampli-
fication of "reason."

It is reported that several rice mills in
Bangkok are closing.

The Canton Times reports that *mu-tai*
are disappearing almost every day at
Fatsan.

It is officially notified that the British
Postal Agency at Canton is to be closed
on November 30th.

The Siamese authorities have refused
permission for a lottery to be started by
the Bangkok Nursing Home.

A gold watch and chain valued at \$60,
were stolen from the desk of a Chinese
clerk at No. 10, D'Aguilar Street, on
Thursday.

The collection in all Catholic churches
on Sunday next, the 13th inst., will be
devoted to the Swallow sufferers. All are
invited to give generously.

A Chinese died in the Government
Civil Hospital on Thursday as the result
of injuries caused by falling into the con-
duit leading into the Bowen Road Filter
Beds.

Motor cars are again available for hire
at Canton. Since the hostilities occurred
at Canton, no motor car could be used
until this week without the sanction of
the police.

A telegram has been received from
Hongkong by the local agent of the Russian
Volunteer Fleet, stating that the *s.s.*
Indigirka arrived there on the morning
of August 10th (Thursday).

We do not know whether the people of
Canton generally are aware that Dr. Sun
YAT SEN has left for Shanghai. Yester-
day's *Canton Times* had not a word of
information on the subject.

Wong Kwai, a small school girl, was
knocked down by a motor car belonging
to the Palace Motor Garage near Sai
Wan Po on Thursday. The girl was
badly bruised about the chest and arms.
The chauffeur of the car took the child to
the Government Civil Hospital.

An unknown Filipino was found
wandering at the Star Ferry Wharf,
Kowloon, on Thursday. The man, who
had apparently lost his reason, was sent
to the Government Civil Hospital.

Li Fung Tai is wanted by the Hongkong
Police for the misappropriation of a
quantity of coal valued at \$203. The
man was given a delivery order to receive
the coal. He took delivery and after-
wards sold the coal for \$221 to another
man and absconded with the proceeds.

A Chinese bank at No. 34, Wing Lok
Street, has reported to the police the loss
of \$6,600 in bank notes. The loss was
discovered at the close of the day's
business. An accountant, who disappeared
from the bank at 11 a.m. on the 10th,
is suspected by the manager to have
been concerned in the loss.

An armed robbery took place at 26, Pei
Ho Street, Sham Shui Po, on Thursday
morning. Three men entered the house,
two armed with daggers and one with a
revolver. After threatening the inmates
and breaking open several wooden boxes,
the robbers stole from the persons of a
married woman and her son money and
jewellery to the value of \$351.

THE CHINESE AND THE
WATER SUPPLY.DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY
FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The following is officially communi-
cated:—

A deputation of representatives from
the Tung Wah Hospital and Chinese
Chamber of Commerce, introduced by the
two Chinese members of the Legislative
Council waited on the Secretary for
Chinese Affairs to ask for an explanation
of the proposed alterations in the Water
Ordinances; and of the rumoured refusal
of permission to hold a mass meeting of
Kai Fong in this connection.

The S.C.A. answered that when the
original suggestion of a mass meeting was
made he had replied that, as many of the
Kai Fong did not live in the Rider Main
Districts, they did not seem to be con-
cerned; and that it would be preferable,
if necessary, to hold a referendum to each
landlord in the districts, to give him an
opportunity of expressing his own opinion
and to prevent the raising of irrelevant
questions by those not concerned.

In addition to this misunderstanding—
in the refusal to permit a meeting was in
fact a misinterpretation of a more prac-
tical suggestion—the idea in the com-
munity of the new conditions seemed far
from clear. The S.C.A. proposed there-
fore to suggest to the Government that a
Bill be drafted and introduced without
delay, so that there could be no doubt of
the new conditions; and that thereafter
there should be allowed ample time for
the fullest discussion before the Bill be-
came law.

If after the publication of the Bill the
Tung Wah Hospital and the Chamber of
Commerce wished to call a mass meeting
of Kai Fong, no objection would be
raised.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

The Victoria Recreation Club held an
other swimming fete at their baths, last
night, when a large number of spectators
had two or three hours' excellent
entertainment. The Committee always
succeed in devising some new and enter-
taining competition; this time there was
the 100 Yards Interpool Trial which was
won by D. Lyon in the last time of
22.2.5secs. with D. Laing second (22secs.).
A two-lengths handicap race open to the
Services had an exciting final, six swim-
mers practically finishing abreast.

The Blue Jazz Band under the direction
of Mr. Tedo Miles was in attendance
and discoursed delightful music through-
out the evening.

H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government (Mr. Clifford Severn, C.M.G.),
accompanied by Mrs. Severn and Mrs.
Bullock honoured the occasion with their
presence.

The following were the results:—

Two Lengths Handicap (open to the
Services).—1, Boyle, time 37secs.; 2, Mc-
Dade, time 38secs.

100 Yards Interpool Trial.—1, D. Lyon,
time 22.2.5secs.; 2, D. Laing, 22secs.

Two Lengths Girls Handicap.—1, M.
Groundwater, time 4secs.; 2, D. Spanton,
time 4secs.

Running Hander.—1, D. Laing; 2, G. A.
Hall.

Team Race (members).—1, D. Laing's
team, time 37mins. 46secs.

Two Lengths Ladies Handicap.—1, Miss
R. Kitchell, time 45.4secs.; 2, Miss C.
Smith, time 43secs.

Four Lengths Handicap Boys.—W.
Matcham, time 97secs.; 2, A. May, time
73secs.

The Water-polo match was won by the
Blues by three goals to one. E. Bus-
sinnert scored all three goals for the win-
ners, and J. M. Jack scored for the losers
(the Whites).

During the proceedings an exhibition of
high diving from the 22 feet stage was
given by a number of the members of the
Club.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINO-JAPANESE COMMISSION.

DISCUSSION OF SHANTUNG
PROBLEMS.

PEKING, August 10th.

The thirteenth meeting of the First
Section of the Sino-Japanese Commission
took place this morning. Firstly, the
Japanese submitted reports and proposals
concerning the postal, telegraphs and tele-
phone enterprises. The Chinese made
their general attitude thereon understood,
leaving a detailed reply until the next
meeting. Secondly, the Japanese tabled
a resume of all the questions concerning
public properties. Thirdly, with the ex-
ception of the question of security of
treasury notes, which will be the subject
of a separate discussion the Commission
decided to refer to the sub-committee of
Public Properties an inventory of prop-
erties of wharves and warehouses for
study and investigation. Fourthly, in
reply to a Japanese proposal at a previous
meeting the Chinese agreed to leave the
questions concerning lighthouses, harbour
administration, buildings, etc., for dis-
posal by the sub-committee of Public
Properties. Fifthly, with reference to the
Japanese reply concerning the Sze Fung
electric plant the Chinese continued to
insist on the cancellation of its permit.
Sixthly, in reply to the Japanese state-
ment concerning the question of continua-
tion by the Japanese of existing agricul-
tural pursuits, the Chinese refused to re-
cognize these as vested rights.

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN
ENGLAND.SUGGESTIONS BY CHINESE
STUDENT.

London, August 10th.

In a special letter to the *Times*, Robert
Linn, who signs himself "Acting Chair-
man of the Central Union of Chinese
Students in Great Britain and Ireland,"
replying to the letter from Mr. J. O. P.
Bland dated July 20th, suggests that
a grant for educating Chinese in England
could be handled by a committee of
British and Chinese subjects. He declares
that methods of Government and industry
in China depend entirely on the official
or traders' educational antecedents. For
example, the large majority of Chinese
doctors are American trained; conse-
quently, American drug books, drugs and
hospital methods are largely employed.
If the British would befriended Chinese
Students in England to a greater extent,
the effort would not be lost, in promoting
better economic relations between Britain
and China. He denies that students
desire to dominate China and says
Chinese do not desire education carried
out at foreign expense. Suggestions in
regard to the education of Chinese in
England were only brought forward when
it was indicated that the British Govern-
ment might see their way to cancel or
remit a portion of the Boxer Indemnity.

[A cable message, dated July 26th,
stated that Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in a
letter to the *Times*, declared that the
Peking Government was spending
\$198,000,000 on military purposes while
only \$6,600,000 was being spent on edu-
cation. Mr. Bland said there was no self-
evident justification for the assumption
that the grateful goodwill of the Chinese
can be secured by giving them free edu-
cation. He instanced Japan, who has edu-
cated far more Chinese than any other
country.]

DR. WELLINGTON KOO ASSUMES
OFFICE.

PEKING, August 10th.

When Dr. Wellington Koo assumed the
office of Foreign Minister on Tuesday, in
addressing the staff, he stated that he
had been so long away from China that
he was out of touch with Chinese affairs.
In the gathering which he welcomed him at
the Waichiaopu, he saw many old com-
rades, to whom he looked for co-operation,
without which his efforts would be con-
siderably impaired. When he returned to
China, he had not thought of obtaining
the Foreign Portfolio. His object was
merely to take a holiday after his last
seven years' continuous work abroad. He
also wanted to study the present political
conditions in China, in order to be better
informed when he resumed his duties
abroad.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the conclusion of the sports the
prizes were distributed by Mr. W. Logan.
Referring to the forthcoming visit to
Shanghai, Mr. Logan said the trial race
they had just witnessed was only a pre-
liminary event; the proper trials would
take place in about a fortnight's time.
Mr. Johnstone, he regretted, was unable
to attend whilst Mr. Jack had turned up
late. Mr. Lyon's time of 22.2.5secs. was
a very fine performance and if he had
been pressed he thought this young swim-
mer would be able to break the Hongkong
record. They were all full of hope that
they would at least bring back the prize
from Shanghai for the 100 yards. They
were sending the V.R.C. flag to Shanghai
with the Interpool team and he hoped not
only to bring back their own flag but the
Shanghai flag as well despite the fact
that Shanghai had the larger population
to draw from.

The Club felt highly honoured with the
presence of H.E. the Officer Adminis-
tering the Government, and party during
the fete. Unfortunately, His Excellency
had to leave at the conclusion of the
polo match and was therefore unable to
present the prizes.

Cheers for the ladies present and for
Mr. Logan concluded the proceedings.

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER FIGHTING IN IRELAND.
NATIONALS INVESTING CORK CITY.

LONDON, August 10th.
The actual position at Cork is obscure. The irregulars do not appear to have evacuated the city up to the present, though many buildings, including the Military and Police Barracks, are burning. The Nationals are consolidating their position, preparatory to completely investing the city, news of the fall of which is hourly expected. Meanwhile, heavy fighting is proceeding.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRREGULARS STILL ON THE RUN.

LONDON, August 10th.
The irregulars are apparently preparing to evacuate the important stronghold at Cork. Government House and other buildings are in flames, according to passengers who have arrived at Liverpool.

The Republicans are machine-gunning and using rifles from the hills on both sides of the river. It is reported that the bridges connecting with outlying towns have been blown up, and public buildings at Queenstown are reported to have been burned down.

LATEST CABLES.

THIS YEAR'S INDIAN TEA CROP.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY.

LONDON, August 10th.
The diminishing market for cheap tea has caused the Indian Tea Association to instruct its managers in India and Ceylon to refrain from coarse plucking in the present year's crop, aiming at quality, not quantity. Incidentally, this method is in accord with the policy of restricted production on which growers have agreed. [Previous cable messages stated that the growers had decided against coarse plucking in this year's crop, and that the supply would, therefore, not equal the demand.]

SWISS MOTOR-CYCLE RACES RESULTS.

GENEVA, August 10th.

Following are the final results of the six-day motor-cycle races. Switzerland won with 2,600 points; Great Britain second with 2,380 points; Sweden third with 2,075 points.

The competition for individual machines was carried off by the British A.J.S. with 2,994 points; the American Harley-Davidson was second with 2,993 points and the Swiss Motoenocoche third with 2,075 points.

The individual lightweight competition resulted in a tie between the Swiss Condor and the British Levis.

The three-fifty category was carried off by Eric Williams on an A.J.S.

The side-car class was won by a Swiss riding a Harley-Davidson.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS.

RESOLUTION FOR SEVEN HOUR SHIFT.

BERLIN, August 10th.

The International Miners' Congress at Frankfurt has decided to hold similar congresses every two years. The resolutions adopted favoured the prohibition of underground work for women and youths under sixteen and the introduction of a seven-hour bank-to-bank shift in all countries.

OIL LANDS DECISIONS BY MEXICAN COURT.

U.S.A. STATE DEPARTMENT CRITICISMS.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.

According to State Department statements, the recent oil land decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court will not effectively protect the rights of American landowners as they apparently establish a precedent in protecting improved oil lands from confiscations, but do not guarantee lands on which mining has not actually begun.

WAGON-LOAD OF BURIED SHELLS EXPLODES.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

LILLE, August 10th.

A wagonload of five inch shells, dug up near Mauberge, exploded and five men are missing. The mangled remains were found but identification was impossible.

GERMANY'S WAR DEBTS TO U.S.A.

COMMISSION TO DECIDE CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, August 10th.

Negotiations have been successfully concluded between Germany and the United States, with a view to the establishment of a commission to decide war claims.

EMPEROR OF ANNAM LEAVES MARSEILLES.

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT MILLERAND.

MARSEILLES, August 10th.

Before leaving for home the Emperor of Annam telegraphed M. Millerand thanking him for his reception in France, and assuring his unwavering allegiance.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

FRENCH AND GERMAN PRESS OPINIONS.

PARIS, August 10th.

The newspapers have received the reports of the threatened rupture of the London conference with complete equanimity. It is pointed out that the immediate effect of the rupture will be that France will resume freedom of action, but it is opined that a rupture is improbable. Several papers accuse Mr. Lloyd George of desiring to spare Germany.

BERLIN, August 10th.

There is the keenest interest in the London conference, but hitherto little comment.

The *Franke Zeitung* says that so far every conference of the Entente which has endeavoured to solve economic questions politically has ended in a compromise, with the result of accentuating the economic disorganisation of Central Europe.

The *Freiheit* opines that a rupture of the Entente is most improbable at present.

BRITISH CABINET SUPPORTS

BRITISH DELEGATION.

LONDON, August 10th.

This afternoon's meeting of the Cabinet was attended by practically all the Ministers, who unanimously decided in favour of the policy of the four Ministers constituting the British delegation, likewise to support them regarding the report of the committee of experts.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed the Belgian and Italian Foreign Ministers this morning, and is having an audience of his Majesty this evening. The members of the British Cabinet are at present remaining in London.

SITUATION STILL STRAINED.

LATER.

It is stated in British official quarters that nothing has hitherto developed really relieving the position of the Allied Conference, though everybody is trying to prevent a breakdown. It is felt that, unless there is some radical change at tomorrow's meeting, the proceedings are hardly likely to be prolonged.

FRENCH CABINET'S RELIANCE ON M. POINCARÉ.

PARIS, August 10th.

After resolutely upholding the principle of no moratorium without productive guarantees, the Cabinet decided to give M. Poincaré complete freedom of action as regards specific points.

FRANCE TAKES ACTION.

LONDON, August 10th.

Manifestly as one of the coercive measures foreshadowed in the Paris semi-official announcement of the 5th inst., Reuter's correspondent at Strasbourg says it is officially stated that expulsion notices will be served on five hundred German undesirable tomorrow, and that their expulsion will be completed by Saturday mid-night.

GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

ANOTHER WINNER.

GENEVA, August 10th.

The balloon *Belgian*, piloted by a Ernest de Muyter, which competed in the Gordon Bennett race, and which was previously believed to have been lost, has now landed at a Rumanian village after crossing the Carpathians.

It is stated to have travelled the greatest distance—namely, 1,300 Kilometres, and is consequently the winner. All the nineteen competitors have landed.

THE WASHINGTON TREATIES.

BRITISH EMPIRE RATIFICATION COMPLETED.

LONDON, August 10th.

The British Empire's ratification of the Washington treaties has been completed.

The treaties have been ratified by the Dominions Parliaments and signed by his Majesty. An endorsed copy is being despatched to Washington where it will be exchanged for the United States ratification.

BOLSHEVIST IMPUDENCE.

BRITISH SHIP SEIZED.

LONDON, August 10th.

The steamship *George*, flying the British flag, has been seized at Batoum, apparently on the initiative of the Russian Consul. Steps are being taken to secure the freedom of the crew and the release of the vessel.

U.S.A. COAL STRIKE.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS REFUSES TO HELP STRIKERS.

BERLIN, August 10th.

The International Congress of miners at Frankfurt-on-Main has rejected the proposal to intervene in the American coal miners' strike by limiting shipments.

RHINE SHIPPING STRIKE.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

AMSTERDAM, August 10th.

The Rhine shipping strike which started on July 21st has ended, the employers agreeing not to reduce wages.

THE PRINTING STRIKE.

GETTING BACK TO NORMAL.

LONDON, August 10th.

Members of the Typographical Association in over fifty towns have resumed on terms of the Industrial Court's award.

PORTUGUESE STRIKE.

WORK BEING RESUMED.

LONDON, August 10th.

Reuter learns from its Lisbon correspondent cabling yesterday that the city continues in military charge, but conditions are becoming normal and work is resumed. The supply of bread is sufficient. The stevedores' strike continues, but naval men are assisting in the loading of ships. No newspapers are appearing. There were a number of bomb outrages on the 8th inst.

LATEST CABLES.

DAVIES & P SEMI-FINAL

COCHET DEFEATS O'HARA WOOD.

In the semi-finals, Cochet (France) defeated O'Hara Wood (Australia), 6-4, 3-6, 6-0, 7-6, 8-4.

EARLIER CABLES.

PATTERSON DEFEATS FRENCH

COMPETITOR.

BOSTON, August 10th.

Patterson (Australia) defeated Gobert (France) in the Davis Cup semi-final by 4/6, 3/6, 6/3, 6/4, and 6/3. Gobert was forced to let the deciding point pass him because he had wrenched his thumb earlier in the match.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY

SECURES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

ROME, August 10th.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the new Government by 247 votes to 121.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE.

CONDITION GRAVE, BUT NO WORSE.

LONDON, August 10th.

Lord Northcliffe's condition remains very grave, but is no worse to-day.

CRUISER "RALEIGH'S" CREW LANDED.

ST. JOHN'S, August 10th.

The entire crew of the *Raleigh* have been landed on an uninhabited part of the coast, and are being taken to Halifax. [The cruiser *Raleigh* grounded off Newfoundland, and, it is feared, is a total wreck.]

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

LATER.

One official account states that six members of the crew of the *Raleigh* perished when the engine-rooms were flooded. Other messages indicate that eleven are missing.

STEAMER "QUITOS" CREW ALL LANDED.

LONDON, August 10th.

The whole crew of the steamer *Quito* have been picked up and landed at Bremerhaven.

AMERICAN RADIO SERVICE.

(Intercepted by the U.S.S. "Tracy" on August 10th.)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The annual convention of the American Bar Association has opened. Distinguished visitors include Chief Justice Taft, Vice-President Coolidge and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline representing the British Bar.

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI.

The headquarters of clerks, freighters and station employees have announced that their members have been ordered to quit work whenever their lives are endangered by armed guards or defective railroad equipment.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The coal supply of the Armour and Cudahy packing plants is exhausted and both are installing oil systems.

CLEVELAND.

Warren S. Stone, President of the Engineers' Union, said there would be more than a hundred walkouts all over Ohio if the conditions of railroad shops and yards were unchanged. He accused guards of abusive treatment of workers. W. G. Lee, President of Trainmen, endorsed Mr. Stone's views.

JOLIET, ILL.

The railroad strike spread to the Big Four Brotherhood at mid-night when 1,300 engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad walked out as a protest against troops in yards. No disorders are reported. The line is the principal artery for freight traffic in and out of Chicago, probably the most important switching line in the whole country.

NEW YORK.

Shoppers, through Secretary David Williams, of the Eastern Strike Committee, telegraphed to President Jewell refusing President Harding's proposal to submit the seniority question to the Rail Labour Board.

OHIO'S CONGRESSMEN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

All Ohio's twenty-two congressmen, except two, who are candidates for other offices apparently have been renominated, the entire delegation being solidly republican, the candidates favouring beer and light wines.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

LONDON.

The conference is in danger of breaking up, owing to French and British differences. Reports from Berlin say that Chancellor Wirth has said if the conference breaks down Germany will be at the end of her courage and must lay down her tools.

CONVICTED OF TREASON IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW.

Forty-one revolutionists have been convicted of treason, fourteen of them including three women, were sentenced to death, seventeen to terms of imprisonment.

QUEEREST WILL.

FOUND IN SEA ON NAVAL IDENTIFICATION DISC.

The will of a naval plumber who died in the battle of Jutland, which has just been admitted to probate at £238 and filed at Somerset House, is the smallest and queerest will among all the vast thousands collected there.

It is in the form of a Royal Navy identification disc, about the size of half a crown, and bears on one side, in the usual deeply-punched letters, the name, number, rating, and religion of the man to whom it was issued. On the other side the surface of a smooth polished brass bears some neatly engraved words, which become quite clear under a microscope.

This "document" is the will of William Henry Thorne Skinner, of H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, plumber, R.N., who was lost with that ship in the battle of Jutland on May 31st, 1916. This disc was eventually recovered from the sea, and on cleaning revealed its secret.

The testator (being a sailor on active service) is officially stated to have "made and duly executed his last will and testament." The will reads as follows:—

Feb. 1, 1916.

Everything I possess and all monies, property due to me by Wills, Wages, Bank, or any other sources I Bequeath to my Darling Wife, Alice Maud Skinner, signed this day 1st Feb. 1916, H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, Wm. H. T. Skinner, Witnessed By W. H. Taylor, H. J. Way.

An affidavit was filed by Police-Sergeant Arthur Henry Perry Skinner, of 22, Aquinas-street, Lambeth, S.E., that this writing is in the handwriting of the deceased. His widow, who has since remarried is living in Australia.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The commander of the *Quest* interviewed at Capetown said he was not returning south. His future plans were uncertain but they might carry out some work in the Pacific searching for a lost island. The ship was rather under-powered for Antarctic exploration and they would be unable to chart Enderby Quadrant.

POWER OF NEWSPAPERS.

STATESMEN-JOURNALISTS.

AMUSING SPEECH BY MR. TAFT.

The Hon. William H. Taft, Chief Justice and ex-President of the United States of America, was the honoured guest of the London Press Club at luncheon, on June 29th. There was a record attendance. Mr. Taft, who was once a journalist, was accompanied by his Excellency the American Ambassador (Mr. George Harvey) also an old-time journalist of distinction—and other representatives from the American Embassy. Viscount Burnham (president of the club) occupied the chair.

Lord Burnham, in proposing the health of Mr. Taft, said that on behalf of the members of the club he bid a hearty welcome to one of the greatest of not the greatest, of American citizens to the liberty of the Fleet. They received him in their modest home, which was very unlike those marble halls he understood the Newspaper Press inhabited in America. (Laughter.) The British Press was a modest Press—(laughter and cheers)—and he said that particularly because it was so diffident and distrustful as to its intrinsic merits that at the present time it was content to live on a circulation which was mainly owing to social insurance. (Laughter.) There was no need to welcome the Chief Justice of America to the liberty of the Press, because, although they might not all know it, he was "one of us." (Cheers.) When Mr. Taft was a young man his brother was the owner of the *Cincinnati Times and Star*, a respected and widely-read newspaper, and for a whole year he wrote in its columns. They all knew that the best entrance to all that was greatest and highest in life was through the doors of the newspaper office. (Cheers.) The power of the Press was the most fluid and mysterious of all powers; those in the midst of it understood it least. (Laughter.) It was just like the British Constitution, without metres and bounds but it was a curious and striking fact that as democracy advanced, or was stated to advance, so it always seemed to increase personal and irresponsible power. The President of the United States wielded, as they all know, greater personal power—he did not say irresponsible—than any other ruler of men, and they, the petty despots of their offices, in their small way also wielded a personal and irresponsible power, the exercise of which depended upon their sense of public responsibility. They wanted to hear from Mr. Taft how he thought, having been the wielder of this great authority, they should exercise their power so that it should conduce to the welfare of mankind and the peace of the world. (Cheers.) He asked them to drink to the health of their honoured guest, one of the most distinguished men they had ever received—Chief Justice Taft, not long ago President of the United States. (Cheers.)

MR. TAFT'S REPLY.

Mr. Taft, who was received with musical honours, in responding, thanked the members of the club most warmly and sincerely for the very kind welcome extended to him. He was glad of the opportunity of coming among them to enjoy those amenities that were not always so apparent in the columns of the newspapers. (Laughter.) He should have begun, as a mark of his appreciation of the Press and the progress of democracy, with "My lords and gentlemen," but he admitted to being a little dull regarding the proprieties of another country. (Laughter.) It was an indication of the standing that the members of the Press had, and an indication he was glad to recognise, because that standing necessarily indicated a sense of responsibility on the one hand, and an appreciation of how that responsibility had been made on the other. He was glad to be there because in America they too had recognised the advance of that profession in the selection of those who had been journalists for their highest posts. (Cheers.) They had a President of the United States of America who could come to their gathering by right to enjoy their hospitality—(cheers)—and there was also their present American Ambassador, whose career illustrated the position the profession of simple journalism had won for itself in world affairs. Mr. Harvey was promoted to this high place because of the great talent and grasp he had shown as a journalist, and the unusual judgment he had shown in his understanding and forecast of popular opinion in America and elsewhere. It had not been the business control of a great daily newspaper, but it was his experience, force, and attractiveness as an editor for a long period in a purely professional career that had brought him to his present very important post. This power of diagnosis, as Mr. Taft had intimated, was not confined to his own country, but extended to Europe, and especially to Great Britain, where he had spent several years of his journalistic life. As diplomacy had ceased to be a mere settlement between the heads of states, but had become negotiation and agreement between peoples, these traits were invaluable to a successful ambassador. It was a gratification to know how effective Mr. Harvey had been in chasing away matters of difference between the two countries which, by delay in their settlement, had become irksome to discuss, and might have been irritating. (Cheers.) His training, which had taught him to deal with matters promptly, and that the way out of a scrape was through it, had enabled him to grasp nettles and end their trouble making. (Laughter and cheers.)

ELECTION REMINISCENCES.

Continuing, Mr. Taft said he had attended Press clubs before. They had them in the United States, and, as Lord Burnham had said, they had always been in marble palaces. (Laughter.) In his cub-reporter days it seemed to him that one evidence of genius on the part of newspaper men was to make their newspaper offices as unattractive as possible. (Laughter.) Whether that was for the purpose of keeping out undesirable visitors or whether it was in order to make themselves feel that they were suffering for the world, he did not know. (Laughter.) Newspaper men, as their business homes were very lowly. (Laughter.) As in Great Britain, they had a serious organization among newspaper men in America, and they had a Press organization that provided social enjoyment. He presumed that many of them who had visited America knew something of their Grid Iron Club in Washington. It was not an organization of social association between newspaper men, but an association for the purpose of testing politicians. (Laughter.) He spoke with some knowledge of that sphere because he had been subjected to that test, and, if they judged by results, found wanting. (Laughter.) The Grid Iron Club was really a wonderful training in what was needed by public men, if one was fortunate to be able to attend it. "You go there," Mr. Taft proceeded. "You don't dare stay away when you are invited, and you have to endure what is offered to you. If you are an unhappy candidate for the Presidency you will occupy a large part of their proceedings. (Laughter.) And if they can only induce two of you to attend you will find yourself even more prominent than if you were alone in your candidature. Mr. Fairbanks and I were both orthodox Republicans. Mr. Fairbanks is prominent in the Methodist Church, a gentleman who rarely, if ever, except in this historic instance, gave way to profanity. You go there and hear the skits upon your personal peculiarities, and provide opportunities to the cartoonists. (Laughter.) Mr. Fairbanks stood 5ft 3in. in his stockinged feet, and my adipose tissue was a little more than it is now. (Laughter.) The result was those who were charged to keep us in a proper state of mind directed attention to our personal peculiarities. I remember one skit; it was a picture of the White House where the door as broad proportionately to its height as one of those German dogs—(laughter)—and another showing the White House with a door to suit Mr. Fairbanks—like a long slip. (Laughter.) We had been through a good deal that evening, and there were a good many more references, so that we were not quite so friendly. When you are in that situation in the Grid Iron Club you have to cultivate an enjoyment which shall impress those who are looking at you. (Laughter.) Dear old Fairbanks, after their little reference to his height and general appearance, remarked, "I don't know how these brilliant young men of the Press are able to get up such good and brilliant things and really attend to their business. It is really remarkable, it is unusual, there is no other country that has it," and then he turned the back of his hand and said to Mr. Taft, "I am getting tired of this, root." (Laughter.) That was the one breach in a most undoubted moral record. Mr. Taft said he mentioned this to illustrate the self-restraint one had to exercise when subjected to the hospitality of the Grid Iron Club. (Laughter.)

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The American Ambassador, in response to the chairman's request, also spoke. He said Mr. Taft had said that journalists sometimes made mistakes. He objected to this attack on his profession. Journalists never made mistakes. (Laughter.) Take his own case. When Mr. Taft stood for the Presidency he supported him, and he was elected. When he stood for the second time he did not oppose him—it was unnecessary. (Laughter.) On both occasions he made no mistake. (Renewed laughter, in which Mr. Taft joined heartily.)

NATIONALITY TO GO?

The God-State has gone with the Kaiser into banishment; the question is whether we are to have States at all in the future," said Dean Inge in a lecture at the Royal Institution, on June 8th. "While we talk of making the world safe for democracy, the world has been girding itself for a much grimmer issue. Revolutionary movements are, without exception, strangely anti-democratic; and the question before us is whether the principle of nationality has been so discredited by the war that it has got to be abandoned, and universal civil war of classes put in its place."

Men of high character either keep out of politics or are driven out of them, was another of the dean's remarks.

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One of the things Lord Burnham had referred to was the sense of responsibility of the Press. There were two ways in which the Press could exercise an influence. The stronger the arguments were that were advanced in the editorial columns, and the more they appealed to the readers the greater was the legitimate influence. (Cheers.) There was also a method of affecting public opinion that the Press of the country could exercise, but that ought not to be exercised under any circumstances—that was the abuse of their powers. The practice of colouring statements of fact should be avoided. He quoted an expression of Lincoln which had universal application. "You can fool part of the people part of the time, part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." (Cheers.) Unfair means of influencing public opinion became more serious when directed to international matters, because international matters might be far more easily and successfully misrepresented to a people than any other. (Cheers.) They only involved the stirring up of racial prejudices, and there was nothing more easily accomplished than that. As nations acquired a greater knowledge of one another then that power might become less. Certainly they had not lived through the war and the years that had followed it without realising that the great danger to the world in respect of renewing wars was in racial prejudices. Therefore, it was in regard to that field of action that those who controlled newspapers should feel a sacred duty to say anything of another nation that was not fully justified by a reasonable regard to the facts that had been presented to those who were making the comment. (Cheers.)

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB'
SCOTCHThe "Peg"
of Ages1745
till
to-dayOBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,
a great reputation amongst connoisseurs
for its mellow flavour, and still maintains
a world-wide identical quality.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

DINNER DANCE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
JAZZ BAND.

Tables may be reserved on application

HONGKONG HOTEL. PHONE 32.

Parties of 10 or 12 persons may reserve Motor
Coach to Repulse Bay and return (charge
\$24.00).

[1341]

FOR YOUR
STOMACH
TROUBLESAcidity,
Flatulence,
Pains after
Eating,
Biliousness,
Constipationyou need a remedy which will remove
the cause, by toning up and strengthening
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THE FLOW OF HONOURS.

TWENTY PEERS A YEAR.

Few developments of our constitutional
system have been more remarkable in re-
cent times than the steady increase in the
membership of the House of Lords.Forty years ago peers' seats in the Upper
Chamber did not greatly exceed 450, a body
considerably less than the membership of the
House of Commons. But an official return
lately published showed that between the
beginning of 1880 (the last weeks of Lord
Beaconsfield's Government) and the begin-
ning of 1920 no fewer than 356 peerages
had been created, sixty-four peers had been
advanced in rank, and thirteen peerages
had been called out of abeyance. That
gives an average of slightly more than ten
creations and advancements combined per
year.In the following table the return is
analysed and brought up to date to the
recent Birthday Honours inclusive. It ac-
cordingly covers a considerable period, but
the result is to show that, taking creations
and promotions together, Mr. Lloyd George
stands first as peer maker during any given
period in the last forty years.

	New Peers	Advanced in Rank	Total
Lord Beaconsfield, Jan. to April, 1880	11	3	14
Mr. Gladstone, 1880-88	30	4	34
Lord Salisbury, 1885-88	13	1	14
Mr. Gladstone, Feb. to Aug., 1890	8	1	9
Lord Salisbury, 1886-92	42	7	49
Mr. Gladstone, 1892-94	9	—	9
Lord Rosebery, 1894-95	9	2	11
Lord Salisbury, 1895- 1900	50	10	60
Mr. Balfour, 1902-05	18	5	23
Sir Henry Campbell- Bannerman, 1905-08	21	—	21
Mr. Asquith, 1908-16	89	17	106
Mr. Lloyd George, 1916- 22	87	21	108
	387	71	458

GROWING DISPROPORTION.

Mr. Lloyd George's creation and promo-
tion of 108 peers in about five and a half
years works out at about twenty a year, a
proportion largely in excess of that of any
other Prime Minister in the table. To the
total of 458 may be added the thirteen peer-
ages called out of abeyance, making the
grand total 471 in forty years, though of
that number about ninety have been merged
in others or become extinct. To-day, count-
ing this year's creations, there are 737
peers, of whom twenty are minors. The
effective voting strength of the House of
Lords as compared with the House of Com-
mons is therefore:—House of Lords ... 717
House of Commons ... 707The disproportion will of course be
greater when, under the pending changes,
the Irish representation in the House of
Lords is greatly reduced. But peerages
have been only one feature in the
recent flow of honours. Approximately the
peerages, Privy Councilships, baron-
etcies and knightships bestowed in 1912
and in each of the last four years re-
spectively work out as under:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1921
Peerages	9	16	23	16	15
Privy Councilors	13	16	7	16	10
Baronetcies	20	38	42	40	42
Knightships	69	111	95	87	133

For the first six months of this year the
numbers are:—Peerages, 10 (exclusive of
that offered to Sir J. E. Robinson); Privy
Councilors, 7; baronetcies, 32; knightships,
141. The ten peerages created this year,
with seventeen in the years 1916-17, bring
Mr. Lloyd George's new peers to eighty-
seven.

BARONETCIES AND KNIGHTHOODS.

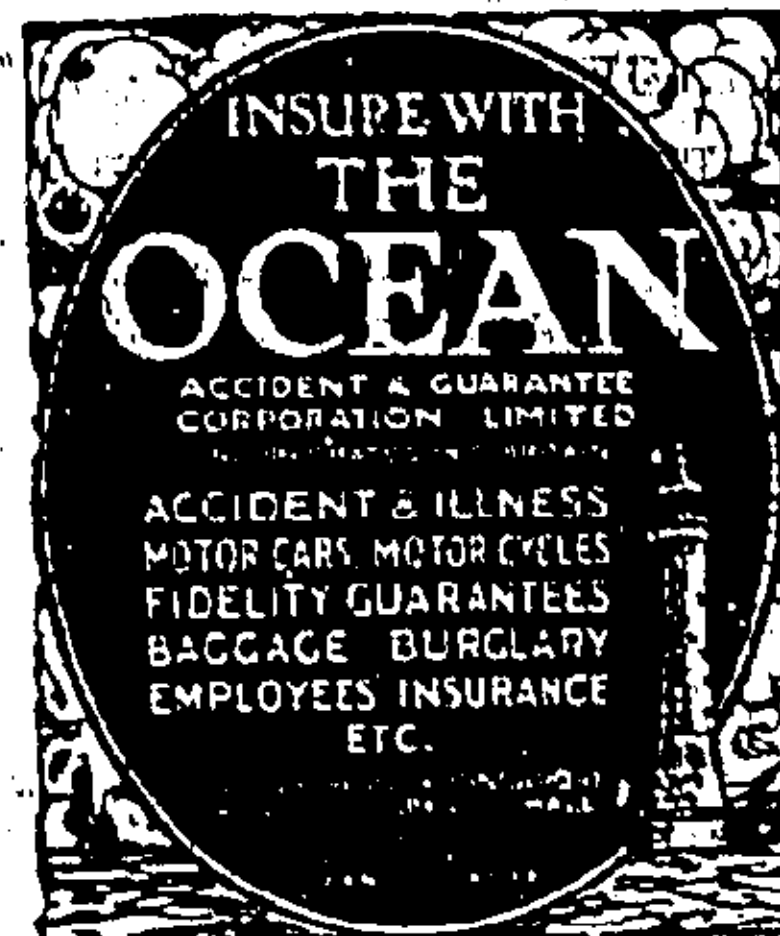
New Privy Councilors have varied in
number comparatively little from year to
year and the totals are largely determined
by appointments to office. Baronetcies have
doubled and the thirty-two created
already this year show that the rate of in-
crease is being accelerated; while knight-
hoods are showing an enormous upward
bound—153 last year, and 141 in the first
six months of this year compared with six-
ty-nine in 1912. That is the more notable
seeing that a knightship was formerly
thought a sufficient reward for the highest
public service—for the great achievements
of Sir Francis Drake, for instance.Did not Mr. Disraeli on one occasion com-
pliment a new knight in these terms:—"I
congratulate you on having attained a rank
which was deemed sufficient honour for Sir
Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Isaac
Newton, and Sir Christopher Wren." More
pungent was Lord Salisbury's reply when
pressed to confer a knightship upon a mem-
ber because of his wealthy wife:—"I sup-
pose we must give Mr. X. what he asks, as
there is no other way of making Mrs. X. a
lady. I regret that the resources of the
Constitution contain no method of making
Mr. X. a gentleman."It will have been noticed that the above
does not include Crosses, Knight Com-
manderships, Companionships, and Mem-
berships of the various Orders of Distinc-
tion. Before the war these were reserved
very largely for those who had served the
Crown in the Army, Navy, and Civil Ser-
vices. But the war led to a very wide
interpretation of service, especially in
respect of the Order of the British Empire.
The decorations given run into many thou-
sands. They are almost beyond count and
are still being distributed with a liberal
hand.—Times.Colonel Claude Lowther and other mem-
bers of Parliament have introduced a
House of Lords Reform Bill, the object
of which, according to the memorandum,
is "to establish an aristocracy of brain
for an aristocracy of birth."

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tion and to welcome science as an ally of
religion. They contain nothing that
would nowadays excite comment in
Europe (writes the Cape Town correspon-
dent of The Daily Telegraph), but some
old-fashioned people here have sustained
a shock, and the Bishop has received, to
use his own phrase, "Quite a number of
beastly letters."

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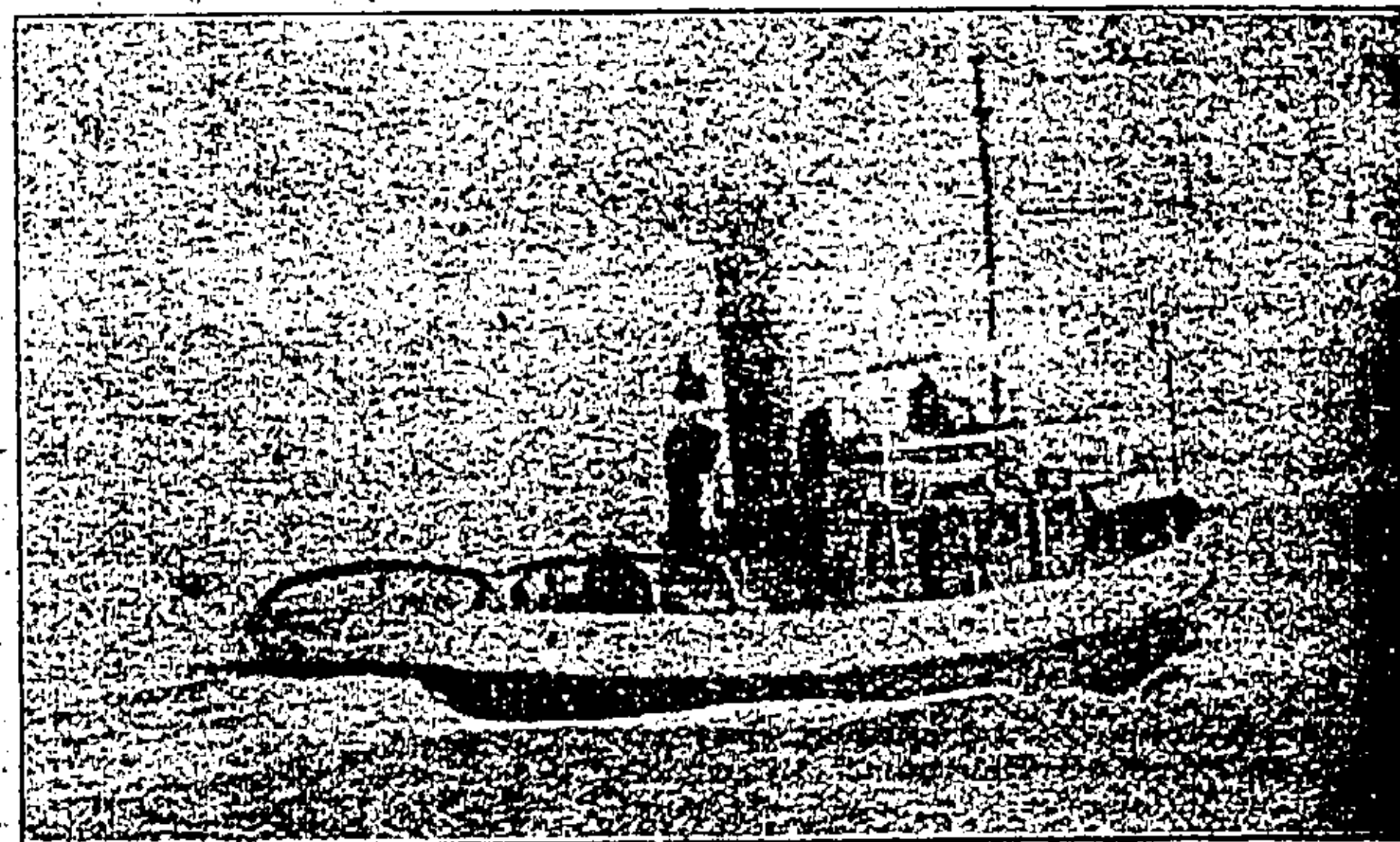
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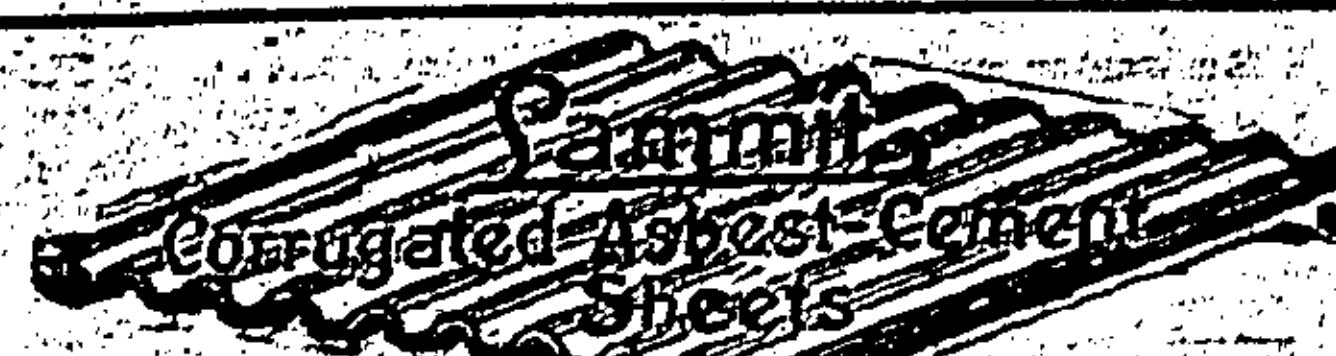
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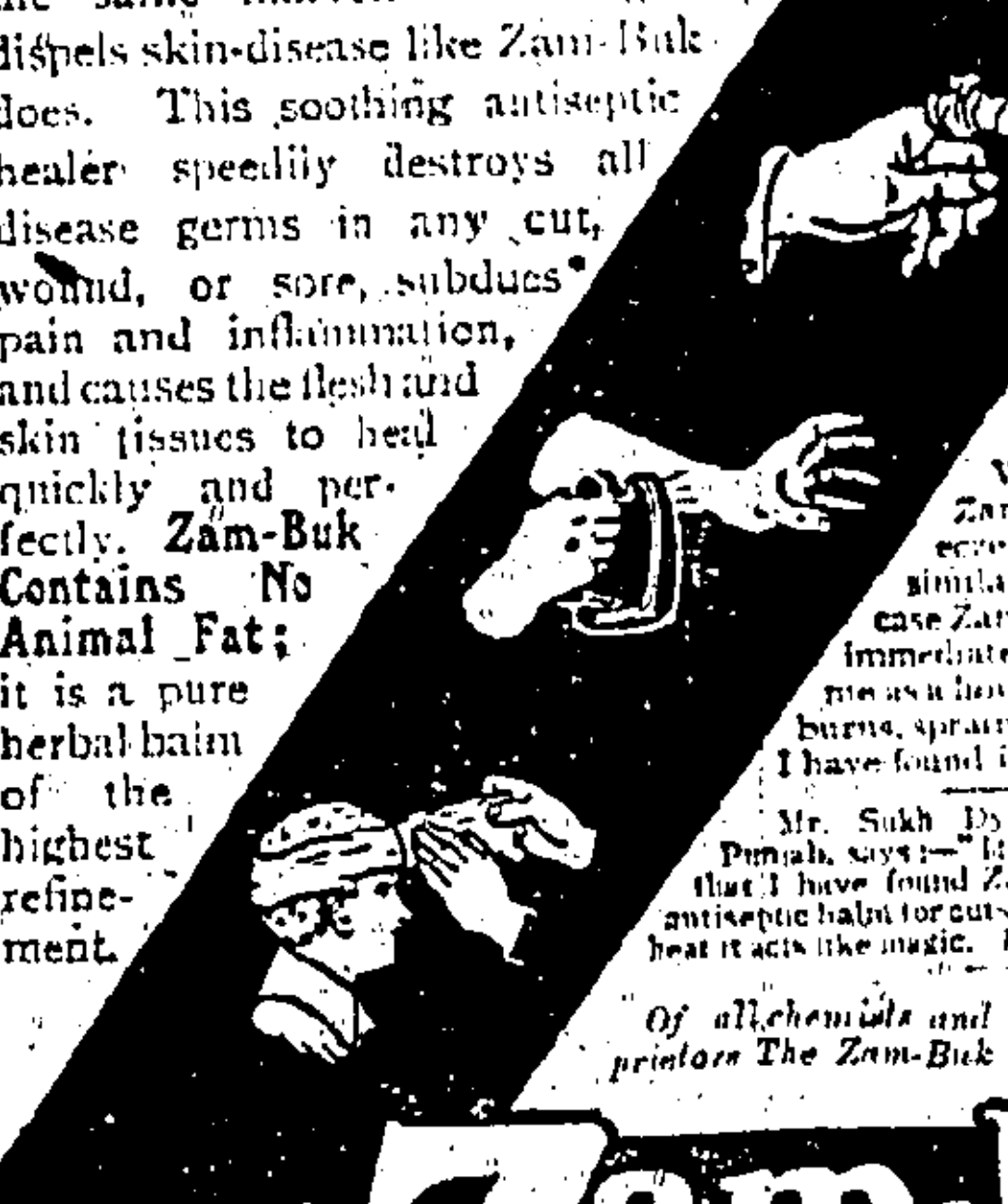
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PRINCESS MARY'S BALL.

BRILLIANT PAGEANT.
CENTURY-OLD SCENE.

Graced by the presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and many other members of the Royal family, the ball on June 28th at the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of the Combined Hospitals' Appeal, was a brilliant success, and will take its place among the most famous events of the kind. To the general disappointment Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles), who, as president of the ball committee, had worked hard to achieve the splendid result, was herself unable to be present, as she was in the country. Princess Alice, who had filled the chair of the committee with enthusiastic goodwill, must indeed have been well pleased to see the boxes all filled, many of them having been purchased at very high prices, while the single tickets had been sold out.

As the Queen entered the Royal box with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the other members of the Royal party, the band played the National Anthem, followed immediately by "God Bless the Prince of Wales." There was an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm, quite unprecedented at any previous Albert Hall ball. The assemblage moved with one accord to face the Queen and the Prince, and cheers loud and long were raised. Ladies waved beautiful feather fans and Victorian poses above their heads, many voices joined in the chorus of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the demonstration was continued until his Royal Highness raised a hand as though in gentle protest, and the band conductor took the hint to resume the fox-trot that had been suspended on the Queen's arrival. Her Majesty was wearing a dress of pale blue velvet, the bodice having much white lace about it, and many diamonds as necklet and tiara. The Prince of Wales had the blue ribbon of the Garter and many decorations on his evening coat.

With very little delay, a fanfare was sounded by the trumpets of the Life Guards, who stood at the head of a broad, crimson-carpeted stairway from the high-raised platform before the organ, on which the Clayton West Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Derroy Somers, was placed. Down this passed the processions in the order already given, and they proved extremely interesting. The ladies who had assumed crinolines wore them with charming grace, and seemed to find no inconvenience from them. The military uniforms of seventy and eighty years ago were admirably shown, and the whole picture as all grouped themselves within the circle formed by the attendants—half stalwart ex-Servicemen in the Guards uniform of about the Waterloo period—made up an unforgettable picture. Every couple passing the Royal box had paid courtly recognition to the Queen, the monarch bowing low and the ladies making sweeping court curtsies; and the Dowager Countess of Arundel, who with Viscountess Hambledon had organised the Palmerston procession, pointed out details to her Majesty, on whom she, with Sir Edward Wallington, was in attendance.

PIERROT'S AND PIERRETTES.

Then dancing began with real vigour, and the beautiful effects of the coloured limelights on the costumes was a new feature in these balls. The number of Pierrots and Pierrettes was astonishing, and rumour went that many of the wearers were the medical students.

Modern London ceased to exist for the revellers when once they had crossed the flower-decked portals of the great hall. There, opening before them, were the old Cremorne Gardens at Chelsea, recalling the early years of last century, when "a motley crowd of pleasure-seekers" used to find happiness and excitement during the long summer evenings amid delightful grotesques and under the soft, alluring rays of numberless coloured lamps. Surrounded by the transformation worked by scenic art, it was hard, indeed, to recognise familiar features of the vast interior. The organ had disappeared as if by magic, and in its place there was an ornamental terrace, thronged with dainty ladies of the period and their gallants. Musicians in bright uniforms occupied a gorgeous bandstand, while rockets bursting high overhead completed a realistic picture, in conformity with which the entire decorative scheme was elaborated. Nothing could be seen of the great arena, with its more than 2,000 seats, for it was entirely hidden many feet beneath a false parquet floor, covering the whole area at the level of the first tier of boxes.

Suspended from the dome, high over the heads of the dancers, was a huge basket adorned with crossing bands of red and yellow silk, and from this basket, which contained hundreds of toy balloons to be sprung later upon the company, there sprang floral festoons, radiating out to Venetian masts of varied colours erected at short intervals along the entire length of the balconies. Thousands of Chinese lanterns adorned the tiers of boxes, and each box, decorated with beautiful flowers and bright draperies, and reflecting the warm rays of coloured lamps within, was a separate little jewel in this wonderful setting. Conspicuous amongst them all was the Royal box, so placed as to enjoy a commanding view of the brilliant spectacle. A rich plush cover emblazoned with the Royal arms draped its balcony, while the interior was tastefully decorated with the choicest blooms. Along the lowest tier the arms of the twelve principal hospitals of London were suspended in oval frames as rendezvous signs. Gorgeous as were all these decorations, the feast of colour was still

further heightened and intensified by the play of searchlights, which rained down light and colour from the roof and all the while enveloped the dancers in the brilliance of their ever-changing hues.

THE PROCESSIONS.

All had been ordered that the processions might begin to pass without delay. As has been repeatedly said, the idea of the pageant was the happy and interesting one of showing the modes in their evolution from 1810 to 1900. They came in the following order:

PERIOD. ARRANGED BY.

1810... The Hon. Lady Lawson Johnston.
1820... Lady Torrington.
1830... Lady Mond.
1838... The Palmerston Procession, Viscountess Hambledon and the Dowager Countess of Arundel.
1842... Lady Newnes.
1850... Lady Amherst of Hackney and Lady Swaythling.
1870... Lady Tree, assisted by the Lady Sutherland of Wortley.
1890... Lady Bomanji.

Many of the dresses were of extraordinary beauty and interest. The Marchioness of Harrington, in the procession, representing the descendants of those who bore important parts in the ceremony of Queen Victoria's Coronation, took the part of the beautiful Lady Fanny Cooper, whose name appears frequently in the diaries of her late Majesty, and who was one of her bridesmaids, and her dress in white tulle charmingly reproduced what was then worn by this very set of attendants. In order to ensure absolute accuracy, Mr. W. Clarkson, with his exceptional knowledge of period costumes, was called in, and several of the dresses of this and other processions were carried out by him, in many cases from the portraits painted immediately after. Lady Mary Ashley Cooper, representing the Lady Ashley of 1837, was in pink and white satin with delightful trimmings of lace and roses, while Lord Ashley was in the Court dress of the time. As Mrs. George Lamb, Lady Helen Brocklehurst wore blue satin embroidered with pearls and having characteristic bows of black velvet. Lady Rachel Cavendish as the Countess de Flahaut was in yellow satin taken from a family portrait of those days. Also copied from a contemporary picture was Lady Barbara Bingham's white satin, worn with an order and lovely diamond necklet. Others in this most fascinating group of the strictly Early Victorian modes were the Hon. Edith Smith, Lady Kitty Vincent (as Lay Kerry, in a most typical frock of pink satin with green edgings and trimmed with roses and lace), the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore, Lord Dayrell Cecil (as Lord Melbourne), and the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore.

Another very striking section was that arranged by Lady Newnes, in which was represented a number of the characters who appeared at the fancy dress ball given by Queen Victoria just eighty years ago. Lady Newnes herself, as Philippa of Hainault, wore a very distinguished medieval dress, to which Lord William Cecil, as Edward III, was a dignified partner. Viscount Camden was a Crusader, and Lady Victoria Feilding Anne of Brittany. Margaret of Anjou and Isabella of France were depicted by Lady Joan Douglas-Hamilton and Miss Elizabeth Russell respectively. One of the most noticed of these figures was Viscount Falkland, after a miniature of his famous ancestor, in the attire in which this ancestor went into the battle of Newbury—black satin striped with grey, a deep lace collar, and flowing cavalier wig.

Much curiosity centred also upon the tableaux after famous pictures painted between 1870 and 1890. Mrs. Chard Beddington undertook to depict the Empress Eugenie after Winterhalter. Two typical studies after du Maurier were shown by Lady Diana Cooper and Lady Laverdy. By a charming touch of imagination Sargent's "The Three Graces" were portrayed by the daughters of the three original sitters—namely, Lady Mary Strickland, daughter of the Countess of Wemyss; the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tennyson, daughter of Viscountess Gray of Fallodon; and Mrs. Geoffrey Colman, daughter of Mrs. Adeane. —Daily Telegraph.

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BANGKOK via HOHLOW	"CHUNSA"	Sunday, 13th Aug.	D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 15th Aug.	Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"POOSHING"	Tuesday, 15th Aug.	Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOHLOW	"MINGANG"	Wednesday, 16th Aug.	D.L.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHONGSHING"	Wednesday, 16th Aug.	Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 16th Aug.	Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"PAUSANG"	Thursday, 17th Aug.	Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 18th Aug.	3 p.m.
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CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for Haiphong, calling at Hanoi when indicated on offer.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 6,000 tons steamers, "LAISANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo boats of 2 through Bills of Lading for Kadat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

PANGKOW LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Pangkajene via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 19th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong
"GLENADRI"	13th August
"GLENARIFFE"	30th August
"GLENAMOEY"	6th September
"GLENOGLE"	13th September

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong
"GLENSHANE"	23rd Aug. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENLUOE"	30th Sept. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Sept. LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215 sub-er. 23 and 2894



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being fully supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, BON & CO.,
Whitechapel, London.
Telegrams: "Keymer, London." Est. 18

PEACH'S CURTAINS

Send for Buy or Sell Catalogue Free. Showing Latest Styles and Prices. Curtains in all Materials. Carpets. Rugs. Upholstery. Bedsteads. Bedroom Furniture. Bathrooms. Kitchen. Hall. Stairs. Repairs. Special Shoppers. Delivery Guaranteed. PEACH & SONS, 694, The Arcade, NOTTINGHAM, England.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SYDNEY" ... 8th Aug. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 26th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF FLORENCE" ... 6th Aug. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passenger rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or BRIS & CO., CANTON

General Agents.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

JUNIOR S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th August.
S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th Sept.
S.S. "TITAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BRIS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 18th Aug.
"ANGOR" ... 10,000 ... On or about 1st Sept.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMBOISE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 22nd Aug.
"CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 19th Sept.
"AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.
"ANGOR" ... 10,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.
"ANGERS" ... 10,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HARVEY, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP DIRECT ... "LT. DE LA TOUR" ... About 14th Aug.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIPMENT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 744.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 15th Aug., at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug., at 1 p.m.Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO
General Manager.YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co., Ltd.)REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEENKEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG
Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 17th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 17th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.Branch Office:
No. 27 Bonham Street, West
Tel. No. 155.P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES (Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,530	15th Aug. 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	6,702	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,218	29th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	4,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	17th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARNATA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan., 1923	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA" ... 6,368 ... 18th Aug. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 31st Aug. ... Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOVARA" ... 6,530 ... 14th Aug. 10 a.m. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA" ... 6,949 ... 17th Aug. D.L. ... Shanghai, Yama, Kobe & Moji.
"TORILLA" ... 5,206 ... 27th Aug. ... Japan.
"KALYAN" ... 8,987 ... 28th Aug. ... Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels weighing not more than 34 lb. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
† Cargo only.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP MARSEILLES—
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said."ARCON MARU" ... Monday, 14th Aug.
"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) ... Saturday, 18th Sept.
BUENOS AIRES-HIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBAIAN & DAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.
"CANDA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.
"JAVA MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st Sept.
CALCUTTA, COCHIN & RANGOON.
"KOHSEI MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Aug.
NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ ... Thursday, 28th Sept.
"SUIMARU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Sept.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Aug.
TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.
Tel. No. 4080. Y. YASUDA, Mana ger.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

TURNER (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
64, George's Building.Telephone 3102.
Telegrams "Far East"C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For ... To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ... "STEAMER" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.
WAIKAIWAI, CHENG & TIENTSIN ... "SUNNING" ... On 18th Aug. 4 p.m.SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, splendid Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Hongkong and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Weasung.
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.)
Agents.

Telephone 25.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"CHANGSHA"	7th August.	18th August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents.
Telephone No. 25.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"LAEN SAMUD"	August 12th, 5 p.m.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.) Agents.
(S)

Telephone 24.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Managing Agents,
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$820.50 First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

LATVIA HONGKONG ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" (formerly "HOOSIER STATE") ... Aug. 22nd ... Sept. 14th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" (formerly "GOLDEN STATE") ... Sept. 18th ... Oct. 6th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" (formerly "EMPIRE STATE") ... Oct. 4th ... Oct. 26th.
Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Aug. 9th, Daylight.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 28th.

S.S. "VICTORIOUS" ... Aug. 30th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO, Agents at CANTON—BRIS & Co. (S)

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "DACHE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 19th August.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 15th September.

FOR PRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 29th September.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

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INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),
AGENTS

CAPITAL PAID UP & RESERVES, \$41,000,000 GOLD RESOURCES \$500,000,000 GOLD

D. M. BIGGAR,
MANAGER.

11th August, 1919.

business of every description.
W. H. GROSKAMP
Agent
Savannah, September 22nd, 1921.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Special values for home markets.
TSUYEN PHIL
Manager.
Selling from September 8th

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PONS, Ltd., at 10A, Dea Vaux
Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

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Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London

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Manager.
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